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No. 701

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1768.

By his EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, & Vice-Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received His Majesty's Commands that I take all legal Methods for the apprehending one *Melchisedec Kinsman*, if he may be found within this Government, to the end that he may be brought to Justice; the said *Melchisedec* standing charged with the Murder of *William Odgers*, one of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of *Penzance*, in the County of *Cornwall*, by violently assaulting and beating the said *William Odgers*, on the Seventh Day of *March* last, by Means whereof he the said *William* died on the Eleventh Day of the said Month; whereupon he the said *Melchisedec* fled, and soon after took Passage for *America*, in one of the Packets which then sailed for *New-York*:

I THEREFORE in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, and by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, do issue this Proclamation, requiring all His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Civil Officers within the Province to do their utmost to apprehend the said *Melchisedec Kinsman*.

THE said *Melchisedec* is a well set Man, about five Feet eight Inches high, about thirty Years of Age, florid Complexion, his Hair light brown, but wore a Wigg when he left *England*.

AND I do hereby promise a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS lawful Money of the Province aforesaid, to be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover, inform against and apprehend the said *Melchisedec Kinsman* within the Province aforesaid, and him convey and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk*, to the end that he may be brought to Justice. Provided nevertheless, that if the Person or Persons so apprehending and delivering up the said *Melchisedec Kinsman* shall be intitled to or receive any Reward by virtue of any Proclamation issued in *Great Britain*, or any Promise from the Lords of the Treasury, or any other Authority in the said Kingdom, the same shall be considered, if a lesser Sum, as part of the Sum of One Hundred Pounds before-mentioned; and if a greater Sum as full Satisfaction for the said Service, without the said Sum of One Hundred Pounds promised by this Proclamation, as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston *the Thirtieth Day of* August *1768, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

FRA. BERNARD.

By his Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

GOD Save the KING.

WHEREAS the Assessors are required by Law to give seasonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give and bring in to the Assessors, true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates, they are possessed of: In Conformity to the Law, The Assessors of the Town of *Boston* do hereby notify the Inhabitants of said Town, that they shall attend at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, to receive the same from Monday the 5th to the 19th Instant, at the usual Hours, on every Day in the Week, except Lord's Day & Saturday.

Boston, September 1, 1768.

By Direction of the Assessors.

WANTED,

One Thousand Pounds O. T. by the Middle of this Instant *September*, for which good Merchantable PEARL-ASH will be delivered, one half down, the other half in about Six Weeks after, at *Boston*. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD, (only for want of Employ,)

A Likely, hearty, healthy Negro Man, about Thirty Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To Messieurs EDES & GILL,

In a late New-Hampshire Gazette, a piece appeared, subscribed *Libertatis*, in defence of the —famous 17— and was readily published by Messrs F——les.——The Sons of Liberty *here*, however ignorantly, thinking it the office of every publick Paper impartially to deliver the debates on both sides of any moral or political subject, when the public are interested in the decision of the cause; and judging the natural tendency of that *piece* was to wipe off the odium the 17— had justly been branded with, prepared an answer, and delivered it to the Printers the next Tuesday after the aforesaid piece made its appearance; but they, though repeatedly requested to publish it, have refused, and practically owned themselves satisfied with their —famous conduct; or tacitly confessed themselves under the *undue influence of some in power*: Therefore if you think it merits a place in a paper that fears not to publish both sides of a public and interesting affair, give it a place in yours; and know Sirs, that notwithstanding the partiality of *any venal Press*, the principal part of this Town heartily approve of the conduct of the NINETY-TWO and think of the 17— as they justly merit. It is much wished we had here a Press unconfined to private disputes, where the parties so plentifully bespatter their antagonists with *the polished address of Billingsgate* eloquence.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1768. SON OF LIBERTY.

Rara temporum felicitas, ubi sentire quod Volumus, et quod sentimus dicere licet. TACIT.

WHEN the tools of arbitrary power, by what means soever, strive to fasten the chains of slavery, and deprive a free people of the only * *legal means of redress: When a secretary of state at one blow would annihilate the right of breathing but the complaints of oppressed & injured subjects, (from the nature of the case, I presume them the only proper judges): At such a period, every member of society shows an ass-like disposition, and must be either knavish or ignorant, that does not when called upon, express his disapprobation of such measures; and, if it lies in his power, does not exert every effort to ward the impending ruin, he merits the indignation of this and the contempt of future ages.*

When therefore the Earl of Hillsborough required the rescinding a vote of the former House of Representatives, in a neighbouring province, every member there for complying justly deserved the scorn and contumely of their injured constituents; nor can the feeble defence of them in your last Paper screen them from the imputation of ignorance or villainy. The assertion you will say is bold, and therefore requires the more proof in its support. If we advert to the import of his Lordship's request, you shall find its truth sufficiently evinced. The former House taking into consideration the late acts of parliament, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, for supporting the officers of civil government in America, thought them subversive of American liberty, and contrary to that known, but neglected principle of our constitution, that "no freeman shall pay any talliage, subsidy or tax, unless granted by himself personally, or virtually by his Representatives," as dutiful subjects agreed, and for that purpose appointed a committee to draw up a most dutiful, loyal and submissive petition to his Majesty; and also innocently, they thought, invited the bordering colonies to unite, in the same dutiful manner, to ask relief from what they thought so grievous. Yet this duty and loyalty gave so much offence in Britain as to occasion a step, theretofore unprecedented, viz. to desire one House to pass the severest censure on a former; and practically to say that "a dutiful petitioning was flying in the face of Majesty;" and that a desire that "all that thought themselves injured, should unite in requesting relief, was an unwarrantable combination, subversive of true policy." Does not the number of the patients prove the fatality of the Disease? Deserve not a thousand more attention than an individual? Can it be injustice in the many, and equitable in one?

Where is freedom, when we can't ask relief? Ought a Mother to take umbrage at the dutiful petitions of her children, ever so united or numerous? surely no. If then such be the import and language of the request, the conclusion must follow, "The complainers must be either ignorant or knavish." I rather think the former.

Now gentlemen, where can be the breach of liberty, if the fool has his cap, or the villain his chains? If a free people are abused by their Representatives, are they blameable for complaining? Are their rights given up, and must they still employ their betrayers? Were the Greeks culpable for expelling their Tyrants, and branding their names with due infamy? Can that man be justly censured, that uses his influence to hinder one from getting a seat, where before he gave up the principles of common sense, or meanly stooped to be the dupe of a provincial Viceroy? None before have attempted to defend the 17— perhaps no man of sense before, tho't them defencible. In solemn silence they hang their conscious heads, and tacitly consent to the justness of the strictures passed on them. No man, even of the 17— "has in a British house of Commons" a right at any time to advance or countenance positions subversive of common sense, or destructive of their constitution. Of the former, mankind in general; of the latter, their constituents only must judge; nor can any be blam'd for fixing the imputation, if just. The only question then is, Whether they have deserved it? They have, if such be the import of the request, and candour surely will grant it. "If their motives were wicked, they ought to be banished for their principles; if honest, they ought to be despised for their profound ignorance and inability." You will say, would you force the men from their sentiments, or hinder their former constituents from again electing them, in a state abounding with men of probity and principle, whose absence thereof may possibly be harmless. I grant it, and am content with Churchill to

"Let mad men follow error to the end."

But for ourselves, let not the bare "sound of Liberty, Patriotism and Britons," but their real qualities inspire, with rational, solid and spirited arguments, every true son of freedom, to remonstrate, plead and petition against every oppressive measure, nobly resenting every mask of slavery, and spurn with proper contempt every friend to open or masked oppression, however gilded. Let us assert our inherent privileges; and may the dupes of ministerial influence, however dignified by name or office, feel the just vengeance of insulted freemen. PROBUS.

To Messieurs Fowles.

* The right of Petitioning, by the Abettors of passive Obedience, is the only Remedy.

LONDON,

June 19. At a meeting of the Ministry at the Duke of Grafton's on Saturday last, to consider of the best Method of applying for Expulsion, the matter, I am informed, stood as follows:

FOR EXPULSION.	AGAINST THE MOTION
Duke of Grafton	Lord Camden
Lord Gower	Lord Shelburne
Lord Weymouth	Lord Granby
Sir Gilbert Elliot	Sir Edward Hawke
Lord North	General Conway

The Attorney General was for the Expulsion, but had no Voice. The Solicitor General declined being any ways concerned, as an Officer of the Crown, at the Peril of his Office, or any other Consequence.

One of the morning papers says, that seven soldiers, a serjeant, and about twenty of the rioters were killed. Another account says, that three sailors were found dead on the street on Saturday morning.

As the 45th joke upon No. 45. our readers will easily perceive the following to be fact, that "*John Wilkes, Esq; Member of the County of Middlesex*," is composed exactly of 45 Letters.

The Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, a few days since was sworn of his Majesty's privy Council, and took his Seat accordingly.

Twenty-thousand muskets are commissioned for at Birmingham & London, for the service of France.

We hear that a clergyman, not far from King's Bench, preached lately on this text, Gen. xviii. 28. And he said, if I find there forty and five, I will not destroy it.

This Morning a cabinet council was held at the Earl of Weymouth's, on affairs of importance.

It is said that a negociation for a change of Ministry is actually on foot, and that Lord Temple, the Hon. Charles York, and Sir George Maccartney, are to hold considerable posts.

A report was this morning current at the west end of the Town, that some material changes in the first departments in the law will soon take place.

Last Saturday a Meeting was held by several great Persons on an extraordinary affair, which, we are informed, broke up without coming to any determination, the suffrages for and again being equally divided.

BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from New-Haven, *Aug.* 5.

—"This brings to mind the late noble Struggles for Liberty in your Assembly. We all rejoice in what your Assembly has done, and join in Acclamations of the glorious 92. 'Twas certainly the most important Case an *American* Assembly ever acted upon.—Slavery on the one Hand, the Resentment of Britain on the other.—Strange! that any should be at a loss which side of the Alternative to take.—What can be worse than Slavery? What more mean and abject than tamely to submit our Necks to the galling Yoke? What can the Resentment of Britain effect more than this? A Recision would certainly have been attended with unavoidable Slavery. But now there is Hope left.—And what may be in the Womb of Providence respecting these Events none can tell."—

(a) vid. page 51.
(b) vid. page 43.
(c) of Jno. Wilkes

vid. magna Charta pa. 790.

Resunder vid. pa. 161. } & Anti Resunder vid. pa. 161. } Page 210 Gov. Barnard 1, vid. pa. 157. Ass Molas. Act, pa. 9. — Glas. Ach. pa. 735. vol. I. &c.

By the July *Packet arrived at* New-York, *we have Papers to the 9th* July, *from which we have only Time and Room to extract the following Articles*, viz.

LONDON, *June* 20.

SATURDAY morning, about a quarter before 9, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of King's-bench; and soon after the court being set, Mr. Justice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That, for the re-publication of the North-Briton, No. 45. in volumes (of which 4000 copies were printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of £. 500, and be imprisoned two callender months: And for publishing the Essay on Woman (of which only 12 copies were printed, for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay another fine of £. 500 and be imprisoned 12 callender months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of former imprisonment: and that he find security for his good behavior for 7 years, himself to be bound in the sum of £. 1000, and two sureties in £. 500 each.—A writ of error returnable to the house of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended it to the attorney-general on the first application to grant his *fiat* thereto.

June 22. Monday the court of common pleas was moved, that as Mr. *Wilkes's Outlawry* was now reversed, he might be at liberty to withdraw his demurrer to Lord Halifax's plea and reply, but the court were of opinion, that it was proper to give a term's notice of this motion, and Mr. Wilkes's attorney has given notice accordingly.

On the 28th of Nov. 1729, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment against the Rev. Mr. Woolaston, for his four blasphemous discourses on our Saviour's Miracles, viz. 25l. each for the past three; and 25l. and a year's imprisonment for the fourth, and to give security for his good behavior during life, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 1000l. each, or four sureties in 500l. each.

A war is again talked of by many of our politicians as utterly unavoidable.

We are told that some merchants of great eminence have a plan to lay before the government, which is likely to effect a happy accommodation between the mother countries and the Colonies.

The Town of Boston in New-England have given their public thanks to the author of the patriotic letters subscribed, A Farmer.

It is said that our ambassador at a certain court has been ordered to demand a *categorical* answer with regard to the designs of that court on the island of Corsica; and that contrary to all expectation, instead of the *retort courteous*, he had received the *reply valiant*.

The Earl of Hillsborough has kissed his Majesty's hand on his being appointed first Lord of Trade, in the room of Lord Clare, who is appointed Joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

It is reported the Earl of Gower will be appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl Shelburne.

We hear that a great number of journeymen clothiers in the western counties are going over to New-York, to be employed in the woollen manufactures of that province.

A true and staunch friend to Wilkes, and of constitutional liberty, we hear, keeps preserved in a curious frame and glass, the very identical coat and waistcoat buttons, which wonderfully, and no doubt, providentially, preserved that hero's life in the famous duel fought with the *famous* target marksman. The inscription thereon is also curiously written, and the whole is intended to be left, as a great curiosity by will to the Museum, to perpetuate an event so glorious to Mr. Wilkes, and so happy in its consequences to him and his country.

A correspondent observes, on the rejoicings in all parts of the kingdom on account of the reversal of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, that either Mr. Wilkes must be esteemed the first of patriots, or the people must be deemed to have lost their senses.

So soon as the British squadron intended for the Mediterranean appears in those seas, a spirited requisition relative to Corsica, demanding a categorical answer, will be made by the British court at that of Versailles: Our patriot ministers being resolved that the French power in the Mediterranean shall not be increased by the acquisition of so valuable an island.

The news papers seem all to have adopted a wrong term respecting the division the other day, about Mr. W——s's *Expulsion* never came under consideration, nor could it; for a man cannot be *expelled* from whence he never was. Mr. W——n never took his seat for M——x.—The debate was on the subject of *rejection*, and that was carried in the negative by a majority of one.

So much has been said (and ridiculously said) on the number 45, that it may be full time to quit that threadbare subject, yet for all this, we cannot help observing, that not only the *sons* but the *daughters* of liberty, think it a number propitious, and to be dedicated to *freedom*; for this reason we suppose it is, that our learned female historian, Mrs. Macaulay, has chosen to re-publish her history of England in *forty-five* numbers.

June 24. The Earl of Bute is so well recovered from his late indisposition, that he was able to attend the house of Lords on Tuesday last.

It is rumoured at the west end of the town, that a certain person will soon receive a free pardon.

More than one very eminent Lawyer have publickly declared that a certain method of proceeding appears to them equally as unconstitutional as general warrants.

A letter from Leghorn, dated June 3, advises, that the French have landed 9000 troops on the island of Corsica, and that General Paoli had issued orders for all the Corsicans, from sixteen to sixty years of age, that are able to bear arms, to prepare to attack 'em, but that he is in great want of money, artillery and ammunition. It is further observed, that if the French make themselves masters of that island, the trade of Great Britain will be lost in any future war.

They write from Boston, in New-England, that there is scarce a door or window in the town, whereon the mystical number 45 is not blazoon'd in large characters.

It is not a little observable, from a late transaction, that the crime must be held of equal wickedness, and therefore requiring equal punishment, that of writing unbecomingly of an earthly King, or the King of Kings!

Capt. Torey's company, which is on board the transport, is as fine a Company as any in the artillery, and will sail to morrow or next day for New-York. To their honour be it spoken, not one man was drunk when they went on board; and it is believed, it is the first time so much sobriety was ever seen in any part of the army when going on any FOREIGN SERVICE.

It is reported that the demand for goods this season from New-York, is rather larger than usual, and it is further said by a gentleman knowing in the American branch, that next year Boston will be the best market in America for the European manufactures received against in that province: mankind in general being most desirous of those things that are not to be come at but with difficulty, whatever be the source of the obstacle.

It is strongly affirmed that a new error is discovered in certain late proceedings against a popular gentleman, sufficient of itself to set aside the first part of the judgment thereon founded, by which, if true, he may possibly take his seat next April.

Samples of Copper and other mineral Ore, have lately been imported from North America.

The appointment of the Earl of Hillsborough to the post of first Lord of Trade, is an event much to the satisfaction of those concerned in our colonies, as well as to the mother country in general; being universally acknowledged a judicious choice in the ministry, as that amiable Nobleman's character and abilities will add lustre to their recommendation: especially as there are two schemes in contemplation, which will be offered for consideration on the meeting of an august assembly, particularly framed on purpose to remove those frequent jealousies and heart-burnings between our colonies and the mother country. The following, we are informed are the outlines thereof.—In the first, it is proposed by government "to grant free liberty for North-Americans to open and work their mines (which is well known that fertile country abounds with) on the same plan and conditions of those in Great-Britain". No mines shall be deemed royal. To permit a coinage among themselves, instead of the present destructive paper currency. To repeal those acts of parliament which more immediately affect their trade and interest. In lieu of such repeal the North Americans agree to raise a sum of money, equal to the present duties now paid, by a mode to be adopted by each seperate province after their own manner, and applied towards maintaining a sufficient number of the militia, for garrisons, &c. the overplus placed in the nature of a sinking fund, for defraying the debts and incumbrances contracted by government, for their support in the last war.—Secondly, if the former should be deemed impracticable, it is proposed as an equivalent for the taxes now paid Great Britain (which appear to be ill-calculated, and very impolitic) to take in kind such raw materials as each different province produce, as indigo, green myrtle wax, rosin, pitch, tar, tobacco; timber of all kind, such as is fit for the navy; hemp, flax, iron, black lead, salt petre (which is found in North America) gums, hides, furs, fish or train oil, whalebone, spermaceti; together with silver, copper and lead ores, reduced into a regulus only (from the mines work'd in the present manner) all those various articles taken at the European market price, fixed on by proper persons appointed for such purposes, by government, at a small stipend annually, allowing freight &c. in the usual manner.—This plan will greatly encourage the culture of raw materials in those parts, prevent very considerable sums being sent to Russia, Norway, &c. and augment our marine greatly, by finding employ for shipping, &c. The revenue of this department to be applied as the former.

June 25. John Pownal, Esq; Secretary to the Lords of Trade, is appointed Under Secretary of State to the Earl of Hillsborough.

The present toast in many polite companies is, "May "the Paoli of England be as inflexibly virtuous, and as "highly respected as the Paoli of Corsica.

June 27. At a certain church at the west end of the town, yesterday, when the reader came to the following passage in the litany, *For Prisoners and captives*, one of the congregation cried out aloud, *especially for our old friend John Wilkes*, Esq;

We hear that the manufactures of Birmingham, and other towns, subsisting chiefly by their trade for hard wares are greatly alarmed on account of the remarkable decrease of orders from America.

June 29. It is rumored at the court end of the town, that Mr. George Grenville will soon be appointed to one of the first posts in the administration.

Saturday Wilkes gave a general entertainment to several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, at the King's Bench.

June 30. According to recent letters from Leghorn, General Paoli had given orders for every third horse throughout all the state to be sent to the Corsican camp, for the service of the troops.

A scheme is said to be on foot to establish, in America a company of artillery, natives of the country, independent of the detachments occasionally sent from England

July 1. No material changes or alterations in the ministry will take place till the parliament meets for business in November next.

We hear a commission is preparing to pass the great Seal, for appointing a new board of Trade and Plantation.

Yesterday it was currently reported on the royal exchange, that the French court have actually threatned to attack Minorca, should Great Britain interfere with the French King's designs upon Corsica.

July 2. The right hon. the Earl of Bute, we are told, is really going abroad for his health.

July 5. On Wednesday Mr. Wilkes was presented, in King's bench prison, with an elegant medal of silver having his own bust on one side, and on the other the Genius of Liberty, with the cap and staff.

July 6. It is reported that the French ambassador has fully justified to the satisfaction of our ministry, the proceedings of his court in regard to Corsica.

It is rumored that we are upon the point of commencing a serious quarrel with a maratime state in the Mediterranean.

July 8. We hear his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is much indisposed at his palace.

The last advices from Corsica add, that the inhabitants of the Island are so highly animated in the defence of their liberty, that the very women offer themselves to fight against all those who would endeavor to reduce them under the yoke of the Genoese.

The grand Jury for the county of Middlesex have found a bill for wilful murder against a magistrate who gave the order to the third regiment for firing on the 10th Day of May, when the massacre was in St. Georges's fields. (b) (c)

July 9. It is confidently affirmed, that it is under consideration either wholly to abolish the Board of Trade, or the new office of Secretary of State for the colonies, it being found altogether needless, to say nothing of the amazing expence, to continue both institutions.

We are told, that since the late peace, the western counties are greatly depopulated by the incessant emigrations to America, which are observed to be on the encreasing hand: If this rage for *planting* in America continues, what will become of Britain and the British territories in Europe?

BOSTON, September 5.

We can with Pleasure inform the Public, That the Merchants of New-York have fully equalled those of this Province in their agreement not to Import Goods. (d) (e)

We hear by the Packet, that the greatest Enemy to America is likely soon to be recalled.

Last Friday Afternoon, the large Dwelling-House of Isaac Gardner, Esq; of Brookline, was consumed by Fire, together with great Part of the Houshold Goods, the Cloaths belonging to the Family consisting of Eighteen Persons, and every Thing that was in the Garrets and Cellars. The Loss is computed to be between four & five Thousand Pounds, O.T.

Last Night died suddenly Mr. Jonathan Cushing of this Town, Merchant, in the 68th Year of his Age.

By Letters from Rhode-Island we learn, that John Robinson, Esq; one of the Commissioners, after his late Elopement, travelled very privately in By-ways till he got to Newport, where on Wednesday last he made his public Entry, as much to the Surprize of most of the Inhabitants, as if he had droped from the Clouds. It was even imagined by some of the credulous and timid, that he had been killed at Boston, and that the pale and trembling Figure presenting itself to view was indeed but the Ghost of their old Friend *Jack Robinson*. However, the next Morning was found posted up at the Swing-Bridge on the Long-Wharff an Advertisement to the following Purport, viz. "This is to desire all the *true* "*Sons of Liberty*, and none else, to appear under *Liberty* "*Tree* in *Newport*, at 3 o'Clock this Evening, to con- "sult what Measures are necessary to be taken with the "—*infamous John Robinson*, who had the Impudence to "make his public Appearance in our Streets Yesterday, "having before he made his Elopement boasted among "his brother Commissioners that he could be well sup- "ported in the Execution of his Office at *Rhode-Island*, "and be fully protected from the least Insult." At the Time and Place appointed, some Hundreds, not to say Thousands, assembled, and went in Quest of *Master Commissioner*, to the Tavern where it was said he lodged the Night before. But after a very diligent Search, (not by Virtue of any Writ of Assistance, but by Candle Light,) of the House, Out-Houses, Bales, Barrels, Oval Tubs, Trunks, Boxes, Packs and Packages, packed and unpacked, and in short of every Hole and Corner sufficient to conceal a *Rum Cat*, or a Commissioner, they could find neither. On this they returned peaceably to their respective Habitations, without the least Injury to the Person or Property of any Man. What is become of *Master Jacky*, we cannot, says our Correspondent, yet learn. Some think he is gone to *Virginia*, to enquire if they will now give £. 100,00 Sterl. for the *Gratitudes* attendant more immediately on the Colony where the American Board is fixed, as it was given out last Fall that their Agent had offered it. Others think he is on his Return to *Massachusetts*,

Where once more pent in Williams Castle,
Be he shut up alive in Bastile.

Last Night lodg'd at Dorchester, John Robinson, Esq; and this Morning proceeded to the Castle.

To the PRINTERS.

IT is my opinion that the 17th cannot do a better thing than hang themselves. Not a place nor a pension will any one of them ever obtain. N. N.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOSE who are desirous of seeing a disappointed group of Long Faces, that far exceed any Caricatura of *Hogarth's*, are desired to observe the little disappointed Knots and Circles this Day at Noon near the Stocks and round the *Whipping-post*.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of John Clark, Esq; deceas'd, are desired to adjust the same with William Clark & Elizabeth Mayhew, Executors to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land, situate in Sudbury-Street, near the Orange-Tree, late the Estate of *John Lewis Pistenon*, deceased. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *Joseph Jackson*, Merchant, in *Boston*.

TO BE SOLD, *on reasonable Terms, a large House suitable for two Families, with two Gardens, Yard and two Wells of Water, situate near the late Dr. Cutler's Church, North End of Boston.* ALSO,

To be Sold, 100 Acres of Land in Windham in Connecticut, being the 7th Lot in the second Tier of Lots from Mansfield Line. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

A certain Gentleman that by mistake on Saturday last, rode away a Horse from Brackett's Stable, and left his Mare is hereby desir'd to return the Horse and take his Mare again. *Boston*, Sept. 5. 1768.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS *the Town-House of me the Subscriber was broke open on the Night between the 2d & 3d of this Instant September, and a Quantity of Tann'd Sole Leather, and Tann'd and Curried Neat's Leather, and a Number of Tann'd and Curried Seal-Skins was stolen from thence. Whoever shall apprehend the Person or Persons that stole the same, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall be intitled to the above Reward.*

Charlestown, Sept. 5, 1768. JAMES TRUMBALL.

vid. pa. 212.

vid. pa. 55 & vid pa. 781. Vol. I.

vid. pa. 748 Vol. I. (a) as to Mr. Wilkes's act. pa. 9.—Glass act—pa. 735. & vols. (b) Justice Gillam (c) vid pa. 180. (d) pa. 199. (e) pa. 245.

1 Wilkes // Middlesex + Pensioners 1 The Tory Party were disappointed on a Vessel arriving from England with some favourable accounts on Behalf of America.

By Rev Jn.° Cleveland of Ipswich

[Reader! Attend!]

Messieurs EDES & GILL, ◊ vid. pa. 377 Vol. 3

Please to give the following Queries a Place in your next, and you'll oblige, at least, some of your constant Readers.

Query 1. WHETHER the Liberty of a *Freeman* or an *Englishman*, which distinguishes him from a *slave*, does not necessarily imply some sort of right and property of his own, which no man has or can have a right to without his consent or actual alienation of the same?

Q. 2. Whether the free-born subjects of his *Britannic Majesty*, or of any other Monarch, have not a right of migration with their moveable estate, from their Sovereign's dominions, into any other dominion that they shall chuse?

Q. 3. If a number of families should migrate from his *Britannic Majesty's* dominions, and set down in another's dominions, whose Subjects are they now? E. G. The first settlers of *Plymouth* in *New-England* migrated from *England*, and sat down in *Holland*; where they lived ten years before their remove to *New-England*, whose subjects were they while they lived in *Holland*? Were they the King of *England's*? Whose laws were they govern'd by in that time? Were they the king of England's? Did the *British Parliament* lay a tax upon them while there, to raise a Revenue for his *Britannic Majesty*?

Q. 4. Whether the aboriginal natives of *North-America* were not the proper Lords and Proprietors of these lands, before the *English* arrived? Whether the English could have any just right to take possession without purchasing the lands of the proprietors, or obtaining a grant of them? Whether they purchased the lands with their own money, or with the crown of *England's*? If with their own (which I suppose was fact) whether they hadn't a right to have set up an independent government of their own? And if they had done it, whether *Great Britain* could in justice have claimed any more right to their possessions, and to impose laws upon them without their consent, or to interrupt their rightful and peaceable possession and government, than they had to the States of *Holland*—? Or than they could have had to them, if they had continued in *Holland* to this very day?

Therefore,

Q. 5. Whether the political union, connection, dependence, and subordination of the original unconquered Colonies in *North-America* to the British empire and government (who have all along supported and defended themselves at vast expence) whereby they become properly a branch of the British empire, and in which they glory as being fellow-subjects with, and entitled to the same rights, liberties and immunities of Englishmen inhabiting *Great-Britain*, are not entirely founded in the covenants and compacts between *Great-Britain* and these *Colonies*, which are contained in their *Charters*?

Q. 6. If such measures are taken on the part of *Great-Britain*, either by the *British Parliament*, or by the King's *Ministers* and *Representatives* supported by the government at home, which sap the very vitals of our Charters and tend directly and immediately to reduce the Colonists into a state of Slavery; Whether the political union, connection, &c. &c. of these Colonies to the British empire and government are not hereby entirely dissolved, and the Colonists reduced to a state of nature? And if so, Whether any of the American Governors, considered as the King's representatives, and other crown-officers, commissioners and pensioners, residing in America, have any more right or authority, for the time being, to officiate in the *Colonies* than in the States of *Holland*, or than in any other independent state?

Q. 7. As it is a matter of the last importance to the safety and prosperity both of *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies*, That the political union, connection, dependence and subordination of the *Colonies* to *Great-Britain*, be kept and maintained firm and inviolable; Whether such men, (whether they are the King's ministers at home, or his Representatives in the Colonies,) as are forming such plans, and endeavouring to bring them into execution, which tend directly and immediately to dissolve the union of *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies*, and to bring the *Colonists* into a state of slavery, ought not to be considered and treated, both by *Great-Britain* and the *Colonists*, as avowed enemies to the *British Empire*?

Q. 8. Whether, The late act of Parliament for raising a revenue on the Colonists without their consent—The suspending the legislative power of *New-York*—The appointing new officers and pensioners to reside in the American Colonies—The attempts to procure the King's soldiers to guard and assist the new commissioners in the execution of their commissions—The declaring the Circular Letter of the *Massachusetts-Assembly* (which was full of decency and loyalty) to be inflamatory, and tending to stir up unwarrantable combinations against government—The Requisition of a King's Minister to the late General Assembly of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, to Rescind a Resolution of a former Assembly, with an order to the governor, in case of refusal, to dissolve the General Court—The governor's dissolving the said court, and declaring that he could not issue writs for another, till further orders from home—I say, Whether all these together don't necessarily imply an open infraction and vacating our charters, or at least, a leaping over all those covenants and compacts contained in them, which are the basis of our political union to Great-Britain?

Q. 9. If Governor *Barnard* can't issue writs for another assembly till further orders, which can be true only upon the supposition that our charter is vacated; or if it is fact, that our charter is vacated and we reduced to a state of nature; whether it is not expedient for the Inhabitants of every Town in this Province to chuse Representatives for a general assembly with instructions when met in a general assembly, to enter into a covenant, that they will not *renounce* their allegiance to King GEORGE the third of *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland*, that they will maintain good order and government, and that the civil laws of this province shall remain in full force, and the officers of justice and military officers shall stand in their places and execute their respective offices as occasion shall require for the time being, except the crown officers and pensioners; also that the courts of civil judicature shall continue for the time being; also to present a memorial of the true state of things in the province to his *Britannic Majesty*, expressing to him in a very decent and becoming manner, that the affections of this people to his royal person family and government are so great, that there is nothing on this side eternity they dread more than a being broken off from his benign government; and most earnestly praying him to condescend to renew the charter-covenant and compact with us, and to enlarge the privileges of it to the extent of the first original charter of this government, and to consider and treat all those as enemies to his happy reign and the prosperity of his empire, who have been plotting the slavery of three millions of his most dutiful and loyal subjects—? Obj. If we do this, the King and Parliament will declare us rebels! A. They can't in justice do it, for this measure is in order to get our union and subordination to the government of *Great-Britain* renewed and confirmed on a solid basis: Obj. But what if they will do it, and send an army to subdue us? A. Subdue us, to what? To be loyal subjects of his *Britannic Majesty*? That is what we have been, and are still desirous to be, as any his Majesty has in his vast empire; or is it to reduce us to slavery! If an army should be sent for this purpose, we will tell them, that we are willing and desirous to be their fellow-subjects—That we are *Englishmen* and claim the privileges of *Englishmen*, but will never submit to be slaves to our fellow-subjects; and if this will not satisfy them, we will put our lives in our hands, and cry to the Judge of all the earth who will do right, saying, "Behold—how they reward us, to come to cast "us out of thy possession which thou hast given us to "inherit: O our God wilt not thou judge them?— "Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with "many or with them that have no power; help us, O "LORD our GOD; for we rest on thee, and in thy "name we go against this multitude: O LORD thou "art our God, let not man prevail against thee."——

And as it must be own'd that a dark cloud hangs over *Great-Britain* and the *American Colonies*, it is hereby humbly proposed to all that wish well to the British empire and have a value for liberty and property, to spend one hour, from 8 to 9 o'clock every Saturday evening, in your closets, to pray for the King and Queen of *Great Britain*, that their reign may be happy and prosperous. To pray for the King's family, that it may always afford illustrious defenders and maintainers of true English liberty and the protestant religion.—That "the wicked "may be taken away from before the King, that his "throne may be established in righteousness."—That the King may be as wise as an angel of God to discern between his faithful servants, and the enemies of the British constitution, and timely find out and drive away from the British ministry all the wicked *Haman's*, the crafty *Ahitophel's* and *Gallican Pensioners*, sagatious and trusty *Hushai's*, the King's friends, and renowned *Mordecai's*, who are great among—and accepted of the multitude of their brethren, seeking the wealth of their people, and speaking peace to all.—That the hearts of British fathers may be turned to their American children, and the hearts of these children to their fathers, that we may not be smitten with a curse.—That the political union of *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies* may be renewed and established on a firm and lasting foundation—That all kinds of God-provoking evils in *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies* may be removed, and that the true religion of *the all glorious Immanuel* may universally prevail.

CLERICUS AMERICANUS.

Our writers in general compute the British Colonists at three millions. Upon a diligent inquiry, the whites are found to be three millions & an half. If to these be added the Indians and Negroes, it will be found that the British territories in America, including the Islands, contain five millions, who are daily labouring for the emolument of Great-Britain. The Province of Massachusetts-Bay alone has eighty thousand polls. This gives 400,000 souls. Amazing population for the first 150 years! And are these to be SLAVES? The answer is easy.

Information having been

given the Selectmen of *Boston*, that divers of the Inhabitants have been lately surprized and endangered by the firing of Muskets charged with Shot or Ball on the Neck, Common, and other Parts of the Town; the following Clauses of an Act of this Province for preventing the firing of Guns so charged, is now inserted by Order, that no one may hereafter plead his Ignorance of said Law, in Excuse for any Offences against the same.

And be it further enacted, That no Person shall from and after the Publication of this Act discharge any Gun or Pistol charged with Shot or Ball in the Town of *Boston*, (the Islands thereto belonging excepted) or in any Part of the Harbour between the Castle and said Town, on Pain of forfeiting *Forty Shillings* for each Gun or Pistol so fired or discharged, to be recovered before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Suffolk*, and disposed of in Manner as aforesaid, or shall suffer ten Days Imprisonment. And for the more effectual Conviction of any Person or Persons so offending, it shall be lawful for any Person to seize and take into Custody any Gun so fired off, and deliver the same to one of the next Justices of the Peace in said Town of *Boston*, in order to its being produced at Time of Trial.

Provided nevertheless, That this Law shall not be construed or understood as to prevent Soldiers in their common Training Days, with the Leave and by Order of the Commission Officers of the Company to which they belong, or other Persons at other Times with the Leave of one or more of the Field Officers of the Regiment in *Boston*, from firing at a Mark or Target for the Exercise of their Skill and Judgment, provided it be done at the lowest End of the Common; nor from firing as a Mark from the several Batteries in the Town of *Boston*, with the Leave of the Captain-General, and no where else.

Boston, September 2d, 1768.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons trusting Rhoda, the Wife of the Subscriber, for I hereby declare I will not pay any Debt that she shall contract from this Date.

Easton, Sept. 5, 1768. BERIAH RANDELL.

Messieurs Printers.

If you please you may insert the following in your public Papers.——

WHereas there has been a Report spread abroad in the neighbouring Towns, that the Inhabitants of the Town of *Haverhill*, were of the same Mind that their last Representative was, viz. in Rescinding the Resolves of a former House of Representatives of this Province:— Therefore that the Truth might appear to the Public, a large Number, more than one Hundred Petitioners, applied to the Selectmen to call a Meeting, to know the Mind of the Town, and to pass such Votes as they should think proper in that Affair; and accordingly a Meeting was called, and Mr. *Samuel Bachelor* being chosen Moderator, the Town proceeded to pass the following Votes, viz.

Unanimously Voted, at a legal Meeting, That the Town of *Haverhill* highly approve of the Proceeding of those of the late Honourable House of Representatives, who were not for Rescinding.

Voted, That the Town sincerely thank the late Honorable House of Representatives who were for maintaining our just Rights and Liberties.

Attest JOHN EATON, Town-Clerk.

Haverhill, Sept. 1. 1768.

On THURSDAY NEXT the Eighth Instant, At ONE o'Clock,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

A very good Chaise and Harness,

made by a good Workman, together with a good Chaise Horse, both of which are the Property of a Gentleman going out of the Province——ALSO, one small Cask of choice INDIGO. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Daniel Scott

Continues to sell at the lowest Rates, all Kind of the best DRUGS and MEDICINES,

At his Shop, at the Sign of the *Leopard* in Ann Street.

ALSO,

Doctor Hammond's Specific Pill,

Which for the Leprosy, Scurvey, Pimpled Faces, Inflamations of the Eyes, and other Disorders arising from foul Blood, is the best Medicine ever offered to the Public.

N. B. They may be taken without Confinement, Alteration of Diet, or Danger of Cold.

Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold at the lowest Rate, by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Three Nuns and Comb*, nearly opposite the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

AN Assortment of Stone Rings, Sleeve Button Studs and Earings, Garnets and Marquesett ditto, neat Paste Earings, Poll Combs, and Pinners; Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles; neat Lignumvitæ, Bone and Silver Topt Cutters.—An Assortment of Brass Rings, dress'd Shepherdesses, Necklaces with Spreaders, Ditto without Spreaders, plain Poll Combs, &c. per Dozen. Also a good Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons, which he will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles—Houshold Furniture, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BAG Hollands, Irish Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, printed Linnens, check Handkerchiefs, black Satin, Beaver Coating, Ratteen, Camblet, Breeches Patterns, Caps, Mahogany Tables, black Walnut Desk, Case of Drawers, a Quantity of Allspice, and a great Variety of other Articles

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY) &c.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By John Gerrish,

(At his VENDUE OFFICE—NORTH END.)

A Great Variety of Articles.

Constant Attendance given at said Office to receive Goods for Sale, &c.—Quantity of choice Beans cheap.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Adams from N. London. West from R. Island. Morris from Glasgow. Smith from Tortola & St. Thomas. Dinmore from Newfoundland. Grealy from Philadelphia. Frazer from N. Carolina.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, 15

Eight Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Fifteen.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	6 *m. after* 7	*Friday*,	24 *m. after* 10
Tuesday,	55 *m. after* 7	*Saturday*,	13 *m. aft.* 11
Wednesday,	46 *m. aft.* 8	*Lord's-day*,	50 *m. aft.* 11
Thursday,	37 *m. aft.* 9	*New D.*	10 *Day*, 10 *aft.*

(a) vid. pa. 161. (b) vid. pa. 157

See Number of Inhabitants pa. 13, 639, 978, 295, 401, Vol. 1. 4 pa. 161, 704, Vol. 3, 4 pa. 1698, 617, 126, Vol. 4.

◊ This Paper (Governor Barnard Intimates) gave rise to the Convention. See his Letter page 882 ‖ The Tea & Molasses act ‖ See pa. 719 Vol. 1. ∨ See Barnards & the Comms.° Letters pa. 831 &c —— See L.d Hillsboroughs Circular Letter pa. 149. ∧ Page 157 Vol. 2. & Page 163.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

have often heard it ſaid, that ſuch or ſuch a Thing is of no more Uſe than an old Almanack, that is of no Uſe at all.——Paſſing along the Street the other Day, I pick'd up a Leaf of an Almanack *for the Year* 1697, *which you'll allow to be old, in which was contain'd the following Remarks, which may not be* altogether uſeleſs AT THIS TIME.

FEBRUARY 1697.

THE HELLISH JACOBITE PLOT.

IN this Month, *Anno* 169⅞. was that *Horrid, Bloody, Barbarous* JACOBITE PLOT diſcovered. A Plot to *Murder* the *Braveſt Prince in Europe*, to burn the City of *London*, *Murder* the Inhabitants, deſtroy the beſt *Government* in *Europe*, ruin *Religion*, ſet up *Slavery*; and this they have the Impudence to call *God's Cauſe*.

Henceforth we have no reaſon to charge the *Papiſts* ſeperately for diſturbing the Peace of our Government; when we find the JACOBITE is every way as dangerous, and as much an Enemy, even to *Murder* and *Rebellion*, and this to bring in POPERY; and therefore where-ever I find a JACOBITE, whether *Church-man*, *Whig*, *Quaker*, *Baptiſt*, or any other Perſwaſion whatſoever, I muſt look on him as an enemy to our preſent Settlement, and that he is a PAPIST, or certainly will be ſo when Time and Intereſt ſerves him. And pray obſerve what Tool the JACOBITES wrought with to do this; why truly FRENCH POWER, that Power that hath already enſlav'd *France* to *Thin Jaws*, *All-a-mode Coats*, and *Wooden Shoes*; and are not we mightily beholden to the JACKS for theſe favours?

Animus meminiſſe horret.

N. B. The Words in CAPITALS ſeem to be Printed in BLOOD!

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be ſold by Edes & Gill.

WHEREAS the Publick were informed in the Supplement of Edes & Gill's *Gazette of the 15th of Auguſt Inſt.* "that a Gentleman in Boſton had depoſited one "Hundred Dollars in the Hands of the Seleƈtmen of this "Town to be diſtributed by them to any Inhabitant of this "Province in Premiums to encourage the raiſing of Mul-"berry Trees"—*We the Subſcribers do therefore hereby promiſe and engage as Seleƈtmen of the Town of Boſton and for our Succeſſors in that Office, to diſtribute and pay the ſaid One Hundred Dollars at the time and agreeable to the manner ſet forth in the Information and Propoſals above referred to.*

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
JOHN HANCOCK,
JOHN ROWE,
SAM. PEMBERTON,
HENDERSON INCHES

Boſton, Aug. 29, 1768. Seleƈtmen of Boſton.

WHEREAS many Perſons are ſo unfortunate as to loſe their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but ſpeaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all ſuch, that they may have them re-placed with falſe Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, and anſwers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldſmith, near the Head of *Dr. Clarke's* Wharf, *Boſton*.

*** All Perſons who have had falſe Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentiſt, and they have got looſe (as they will in Time) may have them faſtened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Mr. Shearjaſhub Bourn, *late of* Roxbury, *deceaſed, are deſired to pay what may be reſpectively due, to* Melatiah Bourn, *Eſq; of* Boſton, *his Executor; and all to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are alſo deſired to lodge their Accounts with ſaid Executor, to be adjuſted and paid.*

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring,

A collection of an Hundred of the beſt Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears—Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—Engliſh Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Buſhes—Engliſh Gooſeberry Buſhes of all Sorts—Aſparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Alſo, Garlick—Shalots—and Horſe Radiſh 5ſ. Old Tenor a Pound—All ſorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds ſaved here moſt ſuitable for the *Weſt-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very loweſt Price for Caſh, &c.—By *William Davidſon*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boſton*.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs Wharf, by the large or ſmall Quantities.——Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

Lately Publiſhed in *LONDON*, and Juſt Imported, and to be Sold cheap, by JOSEPH EDWARDS in Cornhill;

SERMONS on the moſt uſeful and important Subjects, adapted to the Family and Cloſet. By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. late Preſident of the College at *Princeton* in *New-Jerſey*. In three Vols. Second Edition, neatly bound.——*To which are added*,

A Sermon on the Death of Mr. DAVIES, by SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another Diſcourſe on the ſame Occaſion, together with an Elegiac POEM to the Memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

CASH will be given by *Benjamin* and *Edward Davit*, for FLAX SEED this Seaſon. *Aug.* 22, 1768.

ALL Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of Doctor *Eliſha Savil*, late of *Braintree*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle with *Ann Savil*, of ſaid *Braintree*, Adminiſtratrix, &c. as ſoon as may be.

An End of a Houſe to Lett near the Orange-Tree, with an excellent Well of Water in the Yard that will walh.——ALSO, A commodious Coach Houſe with Stabling for four Horſes, at the Southerly Part of Boſton; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold a Farm in *Scarborough*, containing about 120 Acres, including about 10 Acres of Marſh, has been under Improvement above Seventy Years, valued at £.480, adjoining the River, and within 8 Miles of *Falmouth*, for which half the Money down, and the other half in ſeven Years without Intereſt will ſuit. Said Farm has produced £.106 13ſ. 4d. per Annum. The Title as good as any in the Province, and a Warrantee Deed will be given.

JOSEPH BARRELL

At the third Store on the South Side the Town Dock Sells at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, *by the Hundred, Dozen or leſs*; Jamaica and other brown Sugars; *Choice French Indigo*; Pepper, Alſpice; Race & Ground Ginger; Rice; Flour; Chocolate; *beſt Durham Muſtard by the Dozen or leſs*; *Citron*; Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, Logwood; Table Salt; *Table Fiſh*; Hard Soap; *Tillock's and Kippen's Snuff*; Bar Iron, Iron Ware; Sheeps Wool; Caſes of Bottles, Lamp Black, &c.

New-England Rum and Jamaica Spirit.

ALSO,

BEST PISTOL POWDER; *Crockery Ware of various Kinds, and white Stone Cups and Saucers by the Crate or leſs*; 1 2 & 3 Gallon Stone Jugs; *Crates of Liverpool yellow Ware*; *half Pint China Bowls*; *very neat double Flint glaſs and ſewer'd Wine Glaſſes*; large Shook Hogſheads; Handſpikes, a few Hogſheads of Leaf Tobacco, and ſundry other Articles.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has juſt imported, and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at Store No. 3, South Side of the Town-Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail,

Choice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſingle C. wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Barr-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Ruſſia and Ravens-Duck
Petersburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glaſs
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles,
White Beans
¾, ⅞, 1 and yard wide Linnens
Iriſh Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Belladine Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seething Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimſtone
Copperas
Allum

Jane Euſtis

HAS Imported in Capt. Prince, *and other Veſſels from* LONDON, *and has to ſell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-Houſe.*

Rich brocades, brown and other coloured ducapes, brown paduſoys, black ditto, bloom colour'd and brown 3-4 and half-ell mantuas, black taffity, black and brown ell-wide perſians, half-ell and half-yard ditto, all colours, white, blue and black flow'red ſattin for cloaks; white and black plain ſattin, pelong ſattins, a variety ſtript and flowered luteſtrings, new-faſhion painted ſilk, roſe colour'd and green Engliſh damaſk, white and black ſarſnet for handkerchiefs, broſhoes, fine book muſlin, Iriſh linnens, checks, cambricks, lawns, ſprig'd ditto for aprons, long lawns, keating, Barcelona, bandanoe and check handkerchiefs, mens, womens and childrens hoſe of all ſorts, ſome mens outſize ditto, womens and childrens ſilk mitts, womens outſize ditto, mens and womens black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, calimancoes, tammies, durants, bengalls, peniaſcoes, black uncut thickſett, patent-wove ſtays and ſtay cloth, fine cap lace, blond and bone laces, brocade, ſattin, Ruſſell and calimanco ſhoes, clogs and goloſhoes, ſtone and wax necklaces and earings, ſtone buckles and broaches, gauzes, chip hats and bonnets, boys white beaver hatts, jockey caps, ſilver trimings, hair powder, combs, Turlington's balſam, Eau De Luce, Lavender and Hungary Water, Bibles, Teſtaments and Spelling Books, Kippen's Snuff, ribbons in ſmall lotts at 10 and half for one from the maker's printed liſt, ſome black and white alamode hatts and capuchines, gauze aprons, ruffles and caps for leſs than the ſterling coſt—China per the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity—Excellent Hyſon and Bohea TEA, Cheap.

BOSTON, Auguſt 17, 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with the Executors, and make Payment as ſpeedy as may be; ſaid Executors being deſirous of cloſing the Affairs of the Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.——

To be Sold at Sterling Coſt and Charges,

A General Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS, at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture:—Alſo to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, Burthen about 160 Tons, with her Appurtenances: Alſo, a good Horſe fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage; Enquire at ſaid Store.

LEFT at ſome Gentleman's Houſe, or in the Court-Houſe, about the latter End of *June* laſt,—A large blue Roquelo. Whoever knows any Thing of it, is deſired to give Information to the Printers hereof.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance: alſo, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Muſtard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glaſs, flat Half pint Dram Bottles, long and ſhort Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Perſia Carpets, &c. &c.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingſtreet, *Boſton*, are now opening a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they import from the firſt Hands, and ſell at the loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale only, among which are,

Alhicoes	Ruſſia Linnen	Pins of all ſorts
Peniaſcoes	Cambricks	Wax Threads
Ginghams	Table Cloths	Shirt Buttons
Gauzes	Linnen Handkerchiefs	Knee Garters
Cargut	Iriſh Linnens	Necklaces
Paraſnet	Iriſh Sheetings	Snail and Gimp Trimming
Dimities	Printed Linnens	Stay Laces
Fuſtians	Ravens Duck	Fringes
Jeans	Yellow Hollands	Gloves of all ſorts
Thickſets	Ruſſia Drabs	Mens Butt Soles
Cotton Velvets	Checks of all ſorts	Buckrams
Cotton Velverets	Bed Bunts	Silk & Hair & Silk Twiſt Buttons
Cotton Shapes	Bed Tick	Silk and Hair
Cotton Hollands	Cotton Gowns	Silk Twiſt
A large aſſortment of fans	Striped Linnens	Mohair
Sagathees	Pluſhes	Black Crape
Duroys	Capuchine Silks	Tiranies
Broad Cloths	Taffities	Flat Crape
Serges	Sattins	Canvas for working
Flannels	Almodes	Worſted for Quilting
Swanſkins	Cravats	Crewells
Baizes	Silk Handkerchiefs of all ſorts	Metal Buttons of all ſorts
Ratteens	Velvets	Combs of all ſorts
Kerſeys & Plains	Grizets	Ink Powder
Emboſs'd Serges	Broglios	Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Half Thicks	Muſlinets	Striped Tapes
Blankets	Poplins	Kilmarnock Caps
Duffils	Allopeens	White Threads
Coatings	Bombazines	Plaids
Bearſkins	Brilliants	ALSO,
Beaver Coatings	Coloured Crapes	Nails
Camblets	Meckſinburgs	Glaſs
Calimancoes	Dorſetteens	Gun Powder
Tammies	Iricle Luteſtring	Shot
Ruſſels	Ell-wide Perſians	Snuff
Worſted Damaſks	Muſlins	Spices
Everlaſtings	Ribbons all ſorts	Wool Cards
Drawboys	Ferrets	Beaver, Beavere and Felt Hats
Shalloons	Gallooms	Bohea Tea
Grograms	Cords	Writing Paper
Garlixs	Braids	Bibles
Dowlaſs	Sewing Silks	And many other Articles.
Piſtol Lawns	Tapes	
Tandems	Gartering	
Oznabrigs	Qualities all ſorts	
Ticklinburgs	White and black Lace	
Diapers	Stay Strapping	
Lawns		
Long Lawns		

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and faſhionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very beſt Terms, and will be ſold for the loweſt Advance (by Wholeſale for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL,

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MONDAY, *September* 5. 1768. [NUMB. 1719.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XVI.

To the Author of the CENTINEL.

SIR, *vide Page 221*

THE readineſs, with which you publiſhed the Letters I ſent you, emboldens me to offer ſome farther thoughts on the ſubject. I have endeavoured to ſhew that the church or rather every church in *America* has a right in itſelf to provide for its own diſcipline & government; that if civil laws are neceſſary for the ſupport of its clergy, for the regulation of its members, they ought to be made by the legiſlature of the reſpective colonies; and therefore that any application to the parliament of *Britain*, or any power on earth, other than the legiſlatures of the colonies, to eſtabliſh any ſect or denomination of chriſtians in his Majeſty's American colonies, is an infringement of the rights of the people, and as ſuch ought to be reſented. I ſhall now conſider what it is, that Dr. Chandler and the applicants petition for, and hope to convince you, that it is not a Miniſter of Chriſt, a Publiſher of the Goſpel, nor an Officer of the Chriſtian Church, but a dangerous engine of ſtate. This will appear if we conſider for what purpoſes he is wanted, with what powers he is to be inveſted, and in what manner he is to exerciſe thoſe powers.

The Liberty of America has ever been a matter of envy to the bigots and high flyers, as well as to the favorers and abettors of arbitrary power in England. Inſtances of this might be given, from the times of *Laud*, and *Bancroft* down to the time of thoſe *venerable* biſhops who with one accord entered their warm proteſt againſt the Repeal of the American Stamp Act. And it might eaſily be ſhewn, that whenever attempts have been made at home to encreaſe the power of the crown, or ſubvert the Britiſh conſtitution and the liberties of the people, the liberty of *America* has at the ſame time been invaded. Nor is this to be wondered at; for while America remains a ſacred aſylum, the ſhackles of ſlavery cannot well be fixed upon Britons, nor can eccleſiaſtical Tyrants exerciſe arbitrary ſway.

But what is particularly worthy of obſervation is, that every attempt upon American liberty has always been accompanied with endeavours to ſettle biſhops among us. Thus in the reign of *Charles* I when *Laud* attempted to ſubjugate the colonies, then in their infancy, he was not content with contriving to cramp their trade by fooliſh proclamations,§ but to complete their mortification and effect their ruin, was upon the point of ſending them a biſhop, with a military force to back his authority.‡ The ſame attempt was revived in the latter end of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; and had not GOD in his Providence interpoſed, and blaſted the deſigns of the enemies of Britain, the ſame year might have been remarkable, for the downfal of proteſtantiſm, the introduction of the pretender, and the revival of popery in England, and for the eſtabliſhment of biſhops in *America*. The unſettled ſtate of the nation after the acceſſion of *George* I. gave the enemies of that Prince and of their country ſome faint hopes of accompliſhing their deſign; and, therefore, in the year 1714, while the ſpirit of rebellion was kindling into a flame, and the friends of popery and the pretender were forming their party and preparing to overturn the government, and the religion of their country, the ſame reſtleſs ſpirits, who in the laſt reign had labored to get biſhops eſtabliſhed in *America*, "renewed their "attempt and made one vigorous effort to accompliſh" what they call their "grand affair." But (Thanks to the great Over-Ruler of Events) the deſigns of both "proved abortive." The rebellion was quaſhed, and the ſcheme of an American epiſcopate dropt of courſe: Some perſons however ſtill continued to keep ſight of the great object and as they are always watching for ſeaſonable opportunities of exerting themſelves to obtain it, we find it reſumed with great warmth not long before the rebellion in 1745.

With what views a biſhop is ſo earneſtly deſired for America, and for what purpoſes he is ſent, we are now to enquire. "His authority," we are told, "ſhall operate only on the clergy of THE CHURCH "and not on the laity." The biſhop ſpoken of in the New Teſtament is ordered to feed the flock, and take care of the church of God. But the American biſhop is to exerciſe no authority over the laity or private members of the church, over which he preſides. His buſineſs is to "ordain, *unite*," *ſupport* and govern the clergy.¶ Over theſe his power it to be abſolute. He is to hold no ſpiritual court. p. 95. And yet he is to "have power to ſuſpend any clergyman, to deprive him of his benefice, and not "only ſilence and depoſe him, but *excommunicate* "*him from the ſociety of chriſtians.*"‖ All this he is to exerciſe "according to the direction of and by "virtue of commiſſion from the dioceſan,"§ who may reſide at *London*, *Lambeth*, or elſewhere. This, Dr. C. aſſures us is "the plan of the American epiſcopate, and that he does not know of a ſingle "inſtance wherein reaſon has been given to ſuſpect "a departure from it." How well this plan was calculated to anſwer the views of a *Laud*, who wants to introduce arbitrary government into church and ſtate: Nor will it be difficult to reconcile it with the ſchemes of thoſe, who laboured to introduce popery and the pretender.

But to add to the weight and importance of thoſe biſhops, and the better to enable them to promote the deſigns of the miniſter, a hint is given that "the government may hereafter ſee fit to inveſt them with ſome degree of civil power, worthy of their acceptance;" that as "a clergyman may be made a juſtice of the peace or judge of the quorum; ſo biſhops may be inveſted with a proportionable degree of civil authority;"† which can be nothing leſs than a member of the upper houſe of aſſembly or governor of a province. To this we are told, no one ought to object: For "all that the happineſs and ſafety of the public require, is, that the legiſlative and executive power be placed in the hands of ſuch perſons as are poſſeſſed of the greateſt abilities, integrity and prudence; and it is hoped, ſays Dr. Chandler, biſhops will always be *thought* to deſerve this character."

Let us now conſider what a dangerous engine of ſtate this might be in the hands of an enterprizing and ill-minded miniſter. When a man's private intereſt is united with the intereſt of his country, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, he will heartily wiſh that country may thrive, and will exert himſelf in ſupport and defence of its liberty; but this is not the caſe with thoſe who are ſent from another part of the world, to be employed in places of profit & power: Becauſe they can bear no affection to the place where they ſojourn; their ſole buſineſs being to advance themſelves by following the direction of their principals. Neither will it be the caſe with thoſe who are taken into offices, although natives of the land, becauſe they are greater gainers while they keep their offices, than they can be by promoting and defending the intereſt of their country.

The people of *America* are to have no concern in the election of this biſhop. Over his actions they have no controul. The clergy as they will hold their living at his pleaſure, muſt pay the ſame implicit obedience to his commands, which he himſelf will always pay to the miniſter of ſtate, whoſe creature he is, & on whom his hopes of preferment depend.

I cannot therefore wonder if the adminiſtration of a B—e or a G——e is diſtinguiſhed with an attempt to introduce an American epiſcopate.

I am, &c. *A. B.*

[*To be continued.*] *Page 287*

§ *Ruſhworth*, Second Part. p. 718.

‖ *Heylin*'s Life of Laud. p 369.

¶ *A confirmation is alſo mentioned as one of the important offices of a biſhop, and great ſtreſs ſeems to be laid on it, by Dr. C. But how high ſoever the popiſh church and its adherents may rate confirmation, and the uninterrupted ſucceſſion, the Doctor ought to know, that the church of* England, *of which he profeſſes himſelf a member, conſiders them in no very favourable light.* "Confirmation, *Penance*, Orders, *Matrimony* "*and extreme unction are not to be accounted for* "*ſacraments, being ſuch as are grown* partly of the "CORRUPT following of the Apoſtles, *partly are* "*ſtates of life allowed by the ſcriptures*, 25. *Art.* "*of the Ch. of* Eng.

‖ *P.* 33. § *B.* 80. † *C.* 3.

WANTED,

One Thouſand Weight of old Pewter, for which Caſh at *Seven Shillings*, Old Tenor, per Pound, will be given, delivered at Mr. *Martin Gay*'s or *Robert Wier*, at the South End.—Small as well as large Quantities will be received at the above Places.

By His Excellency

FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, in *New England*, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received His Majeſty's Commands that I take all legal Methods for the apprehending one *Melchiſedec Kinſman*, if he may be found within this Government, to the end that he may be brought to Juſtice; the ſaid *Melchiſedec* ſtanding charged with the Murder of *William Odgers*, one of the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of *Penzance*, in the County of *Cornwall*, by violently aſſaulting and beating the ſaid *William Odgers*, on the Seventh Day of *March* laſt, by Means whereof he the ſaid *William* died on the Eleventh Day of the ſaid Month; whereupon he the ſaid *Melchiſedec* fled, and ſoon after took Paſſage for *America* in one of the Packets which then ſailed for *New York*:

I THEREFORE in Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands, and by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, do iſſue this Proclamation, requiring all His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Civil Officers within the Province to do their utmoſt to apprehend the ſaid *Melchiſedec Kinſman*.

THE ſaid *Melchiſedec* is a well ſet Man, about five Feet eight Inches high, about thirty Years of Age, florid Complexion, his Hair light brown, but wore a Wigg when he left *England*.

AND I do hereby promiſe a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, lawful Money of the Province aforeſaid, to be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover, inform againſt and apprehend the ſaid *Melchiſedec Kinſman* within the Province aforeſaid, and him convey and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk*, to the end that he may be brought to Juſtice. Provided nevertheleſs, that if the Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehending and delivering up the ſaid *Melchiſedec Kinſman* ſhall be intitled to or receive any Reward by virtue of any Proclamation iſſued in *Great-Britain*, or any Promiſe from the Lords of the Treaſury, or any other Authority in the ſaid Kingdom, the ſame ſhall be conſidered, if a leſſer Sum, as part of the Sum of One Hundred Pounds before mentioned; and if a greater Sum as full Satisfaction for the ſaid Service, without the ſaid Sum of One Hundred Pounds promiſed by this Proclamation, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boſton *the Thirtieth Day of* Auguſt 1768, *in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of* Great Britain France *and* Ireland, *KING, Defender of the Faith &c.*

FRA. BERNARD.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

GOD Save the KING.

Whereas the Publick were informed in the Supplement of Edes & Gill's *Gazette of the* 15th *of* Auguſt *inſtant*, "that a Gentleman in *Boſton* "had depoſited One Hundred Dollars in the Hands "of the Seleƈtmen of this Town to be diſtributed by "them to any Inhabitants of this Province in Pre"miums to encourage the raiſing of *Mulberry Trees*."—*We the Subſcribers do therefore hereby promiſe and engage as Seleƈtmen of the Town of* Boſton, *and for our Succeſſors in that Office, to diſtribute and pay the ſaid* One Hundred Dollars *at the time and agreable to the manner ſet forth in the Information and Propoſals above referred to.*

Joſhua Henſhaw,
Joſeph Jackſon,
John Ruddock,
Boſton, Aug. 28. John Hancock, } Seleƈtmen of *Boſton*.
John Rowe,
Samuel Pemberton,
Henderſon Inches,

*** *The Information and Propoſals referred to in the above Notification were alſo publiſhed in* T. and J. Fleet's *Evening-Poſt of the* 8th *of Auguſt laſt.*

a Bute or Grenville ill Chandler. ✓ vid. petition pa. 22. & vid. pa. 393 Vol. I — vid. pa. 430. — Und. Repeal Act. pa. 111 Vol. I. & vide pa. 63 Vol. I.

From the Pennsylvania Chronicle, Aug. 1. 1768.

Mr. Goddard, Boston, June ——1768.

As I am perfuaded you intend to support the character of a free and impartial printer, I hope you will have no objection against promulgating every inſtance *of gratitude to ſo great and ſo* good *a man as the* immortal Farmer *; and as I fear the ſame* amiable modeſty, *which has hitherto concealed his* illuſtrious name, *from the freemen of* this town, *may prevent his favouring the* public *with the following letter*, tranſmitted to him by this day's poſt, *I beg therefore, may I preſume, that you will inſert it in your next* Chronicle, *by which you will give a further proof of the* freedom *and* impartiality *of your preſs.*

Your's, &c. A Lover of Liberty.

Reſpected Sir! *Boſton, June* ——1768.

WITH a heart dilated with the moſt fervent gratitude for your *judicious* and *very ſpirited* defence of the rights and liberties of the Americans, I beg leave to approach you,—but, alas! I fear not with tidings of much gladneſs and great joy. Your *magnanimity* and *unparalleled ſpirit*, will, I truſt, however, ſupport you in the approaching diſmaying conflict, ſhielded, as you are, with the ineſtimable and *glorious mantle of Liberty*. How happy are you, Sir, and how much to be *envied*, to be thus by *nature*, as well as by the influence of *freedom*, armed and ſupported? For this, ſurely, "*is the Criſis*, THE VERY CRISIS," when your *animating ſoul* is called forth to *action*,—not merely to diſplay the *wordy weapons* of war, but to gird on your armour, and *lead* on thouſands and tens of thouſands, to defend their invaluable rights and privileges.

Our *incorruptible* and *invincible* patriot (Mr. ——) ſhines *illuſtriouſly*, and boldly denounces *terrific threats* againſt Britain and her ſenate. His *firm* & *manly* ſpirit, unawed by power, fears neither *commiſſioners*, *generals*, *armies*, nor *navies*; but, inſpired with the ethanations of true *antimonarchial principles*, he rouſes the inhabitants and heroically alienates their affection from *Kingly* and *Britiſh ſubordination*.——Come forth, *dear* and *worthy* Sir,—Abide no longer with *Quakers* and *temporizers*, in the *ſupine* and *lethargic* city of Philadelphia, (the ſhameful ſeat of *inſenſibility*, to your *ſtupendous* and *amazing* genius) but gloriouſly unite with your *neareſt* [illegible] *compatriot* (Mr. ——) in *perſonally* alarming and heading Boſtonian Sons of Liberty; that ſo, with the ſmiles of Jehovah, they ever may be ready to ſpend their "life blood" in the precious cauſe of pure *New-England independent liberty*.

Laurels, and the *cordial* thanks of unborn millions await you as their and our political *ſaviour*; and we daily nay hourly, offer up our ardent petitions for the continuance of your health and ſpeedy arrival among us.—*Tarry not therefore*, Sir; but pleaſed and convinced, as you always moſt juſtly are, with your own *ſignificance*—haſten to the *Theatre of Action* and, by your *example*, teach, and prepare *freemen*, not only to aſſert & protect their liberties, but to chaſtiſe ſuch incendiaries and ſlaves who may inſolently preſume to ſubjugate us to the Britiſh laws.

Read, my dear Sir, and deeply ponder the within *circular letter*. The deſpotic and haughty principles it inculcates, ſuit only ſlaves.—The veil is now removed, and the ſacred temple aſſailed—I will not diſcuſs——but, moſt aſſuredly, it is high time you were with us, for not a moment ought to be loſt, before we carry into execution the angelic and awakening intimations expreſſed in your *incomparable* and moſt *excellent* FARMER. ¶ I have the honor to be, very reſpectable Sir, (with the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of duty and gratitude) your moſt obedient, and moſt faithful ſervant,

A SON OF LIBERTY.

To J-n D-ck-n-s-n, Eſq;

LONDON. June 19.

At a meeting of the miniſtry at the Duke of Grafton's on ſaturday laſt, to conſider of the beſt method of applying for Expulſion, the matter, I am informed, ſtood as follows:

For Expulſion.	Againſt the Motion.
Duke of Grafton	Lord Camden
Lord Gower	Lord Shelburne
Lord Weymouth	Lord Granby
Sir Gilbert Eliot	Sir Edward Hawke
Lord North	General Conway

The Attorney General was for the expulſion, but had no voice. The Solicitor General declined being any ways concerned, as an officer of the crown, at the peril of his office, or any other conſequence.

Sunday morning a number of coal-heavers, behaving in a very riotous manner in Wapping, a party of the guards was ſent for, when a dreadful fray happened, in which it is ſaid that ſeveral lives on both ſides were loſt; after which a freſh detachment of ſoldiers was ſent for, who kept the peace all night.

We are informed that a lady of faſhion is ſpeedily to ride 100 miles in ten hours, for a wager of five thouſand guineas. The bet is made by her huſband.

One of the morning papers ſays that ſeven ſoldiers a ſerjeant, & about twenty of the rioters were killed.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25.

Extract of a late letter from London. May 14.

"This capital, the reſidence of the King, is now a daily ſcene of lawleſs riot and confuſion. Mobs are patrolling the ſtreets at noon; ſome knocking all down that will not roar *Wilkes & Liberty*—Courts of Juſtice afraid to give judgment againſt him:—Coal-heavers and porters pulling down the houſes of Coal merchants that refuſe to give them more wages:—Sawyers deſtroying the new Saw-mills:—Sailors unrigging all the outward-bound ſhips, and ſuffering none to ſail till merchants raiſe their pay:—Watermen deſtroying private boats, & threatening bridges,—Weavers entering houſes by force, and deſtroying the work in the looms:—Soldiers firing among the mobs, and killing men, women and children, which ſeems only to have produced an univerſal ſullenneſs, that looks like a large black cloud coming on, ready to burſt in a general tempeſt. What the event will be God only knows; but ſome puniſhment ſeems preparing for a people who are ungratefully abuſing the beſt conſtitution, and the beſt King any nation was ever bleſt with; intent upon nothing but Luxury, Licentiouſneſs, Power, Places, Penſions and Plunder. Mean while, the miniſtry, divided in their counſels, with little regard for each other, worried by perpetual oppoſitions, in continual apprehenſions of changes, intent on ſecuring popularity, in caſe they ſhould loſe favour, have for ſome years paſt had little time to attend to great national intereſts, much leſs to our ſmall American Affairs, whoſe remoteneſs makes them appear ſtill ſmaller.

"The biſhops are very deſirous of ſecuring the Church of England in America, and promoting its intereſt and enlargement, by ſending one of their Order thither. But tho' they have long ſollicited this point with government here, they have not yet been able to obtain it; ſo apprehenſive are miniſters of engaging in any novel meaſure."

By Capt. Thompſon, from Providence, we learn, that ſome time laſt month, a Bermuda brig (overſet) drifted aſhore on Abaco; ſhe was loaded with lumber, and ſome dry goods, but it was not known from whence ſhe came, or where bound; the people it is feared, are loſt, as they have not been heard of, and one drowned man was found on board.

On ſaturday laſt a man was committed to Glouceſter goal, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Robbery of the Eaſt-Jerſey Treaſury.—The reaſons which induced the juſtices to commit him were, that he had with him a quantity of Jerſey bills, moſtly new, which he ſeemed anxious to exchange for any other money—that he gave a very improbable account of the manner in which he got it, and ſeemed very deſirous of going into a retired part of the Jerſeys, to live for ſome time.—That he ſaid he had been clerk of a ſhip on a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, but could not ſign his name to his examination.

Captain Bulkeley ſpoke the following Veſſels on his paſſage, viz. On the 22d of July in lat. 30, 29, long. 52, 00, a brig from Boſton, bound to Martinico, 22 days out.—The 29th, in lat. 32, 28, long. 58, a brig from Piſcataqua, for Barbados, 12 days out.—And in lat. 33 00, long. 59. 10. a brig from Salem, for Guadaloupe, 14 days out.——

Capt. Shroudy from Teneriffe, ſays a brig was to ſail for Boſton in three days after him.

New-York, Auguſt 29.

On Tueſday laſt one —— Regnie, a ſoldier, belonging to the 16th Regiment, ſaid to have been a notorious Offender, was ſhot for deſertion. Two others were ſeverely whipped.

On Wedneſday morning, about 3 o'clock the town was alarmed with a cry of fire, which broke out in Mr. Quackinbuſh's bakehouſe, near Beekman's Slip. It is ſaid ſome of the people were then at work; how the accident happened is not known. The bakehouſe was conſiderably damaged, and a quantity of wood, we hear deſtroy'd, but by timely aſſiſtance and the activity of the inhabitants the fire was kept from ſpreading and ſoon ſuppreſſed.

Capt. Philipſon, from Virginia informs, that his Majeſty's ſhip Deal-Caſtle, Capt. Jacobs, of 20 guns, was juſt arrived there from England, in 9 weeks, and that the ſhip was to ſail from Virginia a day or two after him, for this port.

Capt. Adams from Providence, informs, that a Spaniſh ſhip from Vera Cruz is caſt away on Cape-Florida; and that a brig loaded with molaſſes, ſuppoſed to belong to the northward, was alſo caſt away near the ſame place.

By the Poſt from Montreal we learn, that Major Rogers was brought there on Sunday Evening the 17th of July, under a ſtrong guard, and was immediately committed to the Chateau, and double centinels ſet over him.

We hear from Granada, that there are great Diſputes between the Governor & Aſſembly there.

The Viper ſloop of war arrived here laſt Saturday.

HARTFORD, Auguſt

A few days ſince a young man, about 20 years of age, named Jacob Parker, as he was bathing in Quabuck in Farmington, he was carried down ſtream by the current, and unfortunately drowned.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 26.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, the notorious Fraſier, who was under ſentence of death, for Burglary, as has been mentioned, was brought from Worceſter, (where he was taken up for Theft, and whipt) and re-committed to the goal in this town, from whence he eſcaped about a month ſince—in which time he has committed five or ſix burglaries and theſts, and travelled near 500 miles. The next night but one, after his eſcape, he broke open no leſs than three ſhops in Middletown, from one of which he ſtole £.70. value in goods and caſh. The Superiour court, now ſitting in Fairfield, have given ſtrict orders, that he ſhould be loaded with chains, and the goal guarded every night, till the time of his execution, which is appointed to be at Fairfield, on Wedneſday the Seventh of next month.

John Jacobs, an Indian, who has been confined in Litchfield goal, for the murder of another Indian, mentioned in our laſt, is ſentenced to be hang'd on the ſecond Day of November next.

SALEM, *Auguſt* 30. 1768.

His Excellency has been pleaſed to appoint *Francis Cabot*, Eſq; of this Town, to be one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Eſſex; as alſo Capt. *Thomas Maſon* of this Town to be a Coroner for the County.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, June 15, 1768.

—"Our Elections have been attended with ſevere Conteſts. But wou'd you believe, that a formal Treaty was made and ſigned here between what is called the *Scotch Party*, and *Sons of Liberty*? Our Secretary ſigned it firſt, and five of each Party after him. And on ſo memorable an Event, the Town was illuminated."——

Boſton, September 5. 1768.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

If you pleaſe you may inſert the following in your public Papers.——

WHereas there has been a Report ſpread abroad in the neighbouring Towns, that the Inhabitants of the Town of *Haverhill*, were of the ſame Mind that their late Repreſentative was, viz. in Reſcinding the Reſolves of a former Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province:—Therefore that the Truth might appear to the Public, a large Number, more than one Hundred Petitioners, applied to the Selectmen to call a Meeting, to know the Mind of the Town, and to paſs ſuch Votes as they ſhould think proper in that Affair; and accordingly a Meeting was called, and *Mr. Samuel Bachelior* being choſen Moderator, the Town proceeded to paſs the following Votes, viz.

Unanimouſly Voted, at a legal Meeting, That the Town of *Haverhill* highly approve of the Proceeding of thoſe of the late Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who were not for Reſcinding. (2)

Voted, That the Town ſincerely thank the late Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives who were for maintaining our juſt Rights and Liberties. (2)

Atteſt JOHN EATON, Town-Clerk.

Haverhill, Sept. 1. 1768.

Meſſrs. FLEETS,

YOU can ſcarcely imagine with what a panick I was ſeiz'd upon reading an account in a late Paper of the adoption of *Labradore* and *Hyperion* Tea, by ſome northern neighbours, as a ſuccedaneum to that poiſonous, inſipid ſtuff, commonly known by the name of *Bohea*. I can aſſure the public, that thoſe rich, pleaſant Teas are as much us'd by the reſpectable Ladies in our neighbourhood, at their *neceſſary* viſits, as they are in any other; and as an incontеſtible proof of the fact, juſt mention, that the price of a pound of that vile ſtuff, which was not long ſince 6*s*. 8*d*. is now reduced to 3*s*. 3*d*. Pray what can it be owing to, but the noble reſolution of our true Patriots, worthy Matrons, & polite Ladies, to encourage frugality and the conſumption of our own manufactures? As to the wonderful phyſical uſefulneſs of *Teapann*, I ſhall only obſerve, that the ſpinning wheel itſelf, if cloſely applied to, is as fine a ſudorific as the internal application of any *Teapann* whatever, and is no exotic.

Your's &c. G. G.

Laſt Friday Afternoon the large Dwelling Houſe of *Iſaac Gardner*, Eſq; of Brookline, was conſumed by Fire, together with great part of the Houſhold Goods, the Cloaths belonging to the Family, conſiſting of Eighteen Perſons, and every Thing in the Garret and Cellars. The Loſs is computed at Four or Five Thouſand Pounds, old Tenor.

About ten Days ago a Girl of Mr. Partridge of Roxbury, about 6 Years of age, going by a Horſe he kicked with one of his hind Feet, ſtruck her in the Forehead, and broke her Skull, with which Wound ſhe languiſhed a Day or two and died.—A Caution, more eſpecially at this Seaſon, when Horſes are worried with Flies, and many Children paſſing near them in the Streets of this Town.

Laſt Monday the Packet from Falmouth, with the *July* Mail, arrived at New York:—The late NEWS, received by her, is in the SUPPLEMENT which accompanies this Day's Paper.

This Morning died ſuddenly, Mr. *Jonathan Cuſhing*, of this Town, Shopkeeper.

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2 vid. page 180. (1) vid. page 161. (2) vid. pa. 157.

* A moſt ſingular Compliment on the worthy Author of the Farmers Letters! & Supposed to mean Otis & vid his Letters pa. 78. Vol 1 —— John Dickinson. & of Jno Wilkes.

We hear there are Letters in Town, received by the Packet, which mention that it was tho't American Affairs would soon take a more favorable turn.

No mention is made in the London Papers of any Arrivals from hence, tho' there are extracts from the Boston Prints of the 9th of May inserted therein, which are supposed to have been received there by the Captains Davis, Scott, and Lyde, who sailed from this Port about the middle of that Month.

The Packet which sailed the 10th of *June* was not arrived at New York when the Post came away.

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, in the Month of *August* past.

Buried, 25 Whites. 8 Blacks. *Baptised*, 51.

[*See* the SUPPLEMENT *for late* London *News.*]

Custom-House Boston, *Sept.* 3. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Adams from New-London, West from R. Island; Greely from Philadelphia; Frazer from No. Carolina, Dinmore from Newfoundland, Smith from Tortola & St. Thomas's, Morris from Glasgow.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Crocker for New-London, Copner for Biddeford; Hayman for Milford.

CLEARED-OUT.

Wetmore and Grifling for New-London, Raymond for New-Haven, Gorham for Virginia, Henderson for Nova-Scotia, Turner, Howland & Sweat for Newfoundland, Andrews for West-Indies, Kent for Bermuda, Stone for LONDON.

Information having been given the Selectmen of *Boston*, That divers of the Inhabitants have been lately surprized and endangered by the firing of Muskets charged with Shot or Ball on the Neck, Common, and other Parts of the Town: the following Clauses of an Act of this Province for preventing the firing of Guns so charged, is now inserted by Order, that no one may hereafter plead his Ignorance of said Law in excuse for any Offences against the same.

And be it further enacted, That no Person shall from and after the Publication of this Act discharge any Gun or Pistol charged with Shot or Ball in the Town of *Boston* (the Islands thereto belonging excepted) or in any Part of the Harbour between the Castle and said Town, on Pain of forfeiting *Forty Shillings* for each Gun or Pistol so fired or discharged, to be recovered before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Suffolk*, and disposed of in Manner as aforesaid, or shall suffer ten Days Imprisonment. And for the more effectual Conviction of any Person or Persons so offending, it shall be lawful for any Person to seize and take into Custody any Gun so fired off, and deliver the same to one of the next Justices of the Peace for the Town of *Boston*, in order to its being produced at time of Trial.

Provided nevertheless, That this Law shall not be construed or understood as to prevent Solders in their common training Days with the Leave and by Order of the Commission Officers of the Company to which they belong, or other Persons at other Times with the Leave of one or more of the Field Officers of the Regiment in *Boston*, from firing at a Mark or Target for the Exercise of their Skill and Judgment, provided it be done at the lower End of the Common; nor from firing at a Mark from the several Batteries in the Town of *Boston*, with the Leave of the Captain-General, and no where else. *Boston, Sept.* 2. 1768.

Whereas many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by accident, or otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but Speaking, both in public and private:—This is to inform all such, that they may have them replaced with false Ones, that look as well as the Natural, and answer the End of Speaking, to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke's* Wharf, *Boston*.——

*** All Persons who have had false Teeth fix'd by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the aboveſaid *Revere*, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

Whereas the Assessors are required by Law to give seasonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give and bring in to the Assessors, true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates, they are possessed of: In Conformity to the Law, The Assessors of the Town of *Boston* do hereby notify the Inhabitants of said Town, that they shall attend at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil Hall Market, to receive the same from Monday the 5th to the 19th Instant, at the usual Hours, on every Day in the Week, except Lord's-Day and Saturday.

By Direction of the Assessors.

Boston, September 1. 1768.

The Gentleman that by Mistake on Saturday last rode away a Horse from *Brackett's* Stable and left his Mare, is hereby desired to Return the Horse and take his Mare again. *Sept.* 5. 1768.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, near Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON:

Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash,

Choice Sterling *Madeira*, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel, choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner & of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and at Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

TO BE SOLD, or LET on Charter,

A large good Schooner, about 90 Tons, very well found. Enquire of *Joshua Blanchard*, on Dock-Square, *Boston*.

TO BE LET,

A commodious House and well accustomed Shop in Cornhill, next Door to the Printers hereof at the *Heart* and *Crown* in *Cornhill*. The House may be Lett separate or the whole together, & entered upon, as soon as shall be desired; the present Occupants being willing to quit whenever a Tenant shall offer.——Enquire of ANDREW OLIVER, Esq: *Boston, Sept.* 5. 1768.

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Green and blue, &c. Camblets—Variety of Callicoes, &c.—A large Assortment of Linnens both coarse and fine:—Mens Stockings of various Sorts and fineness;—Board Cloths, Narrow Cloths, Forest Cloths—mode & light colored Cloths—Shalloons, &c.——A fine Assortment of Shirting Checks—fine Cambricks, Lawns, fine Ruffles and Borders—Handkerchiefs, &c.

N. B. Many Sorts of Goods are sold at said Office, very low at private Sale, to oblige those that cannot attend the Evening Sales.

☞ A Quantity of choice *Beans* to be Sold cheap for Cash—Enquire at the aforesaid Office.

TO-MORROW

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the House of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's *Lane.*

—All his House Furniture,—

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the House Furniture.

And at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day,

Will be sold to the highest Bidder,

The Brick House lately improved by said *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in King-street, *Boston.*

A New Schooner burthen about 107 Tons as she now lays at Newbury-Port, single Deck, extremely well built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank. Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be known by enquiring of *William Moreland*, Merchant, at Newbury-Port, or of

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On Thursday next, 8th Instant,

At ONE o'Clock.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in King-street,

A very good Chaise and Harness, made by a good Workman, together with a good Chaise Horse, both which are the Property of a Gentleman going out of the Province.——Also,

One small Cask of choice INDIGO.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Province of Massachusets-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boston, August* 31. 1768.

TO BE SOLD on TUESDAY the 6th of *September* next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at Public Auction, at the *Bunch of Grapes* Tavern in *Boston*:

The Sloop *Liberty*, and all her Appurtenances, seized and adjudged Forfeit for Breach of the Acts of Trade.

By Order of Court, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

Cash given for Flaxseed,

By *Thomas Amory*, Distiller,

At the South-End, near the Hay-Market.

To the Honorable BENJAMIN LYNDE, Esq; one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

WE the Subscribers, some of the Proprietors of a Township of Land called *Sylvester Canada*, of the Contents of Seven Miles square, lying on a River called *Andros Coggin River*, and adjoining to *Baker's*-Town so called, the Plan of which was confirmed to the Proprietors thereof by the General Court of said Province in *June* last, humbly request your Honor to issue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at the Dwelling House of Mrs. *Ruth Turner*, Innholder in *Hanover*, in the County of *Plimouth*, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of *October* next, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To raise a sufficient Sum of Money by Tax or otherwise for discharging the Debts that are due or may become due from the said Proprietors.

3 To choose a standing Committee to transact the Affairs of the Proprietors, settle the Accounts, adjust the Debts, that are or shall be due from the Propriety, and order Payment of the same, and agreeable to Law make Sale of those Proprietors Lands who are delinquent in paying their Taxes; and to determine where the settling Lots shall be laid and how much in a Lot, and about convenient Ways, and procure a Plan thereof, to be lodged with the Clerk as soon as may be.

4. To agree what shall be allowed to the Clerk and the Committee for their Service

5. To choose a Committee for calling Meetings for the future, and to agree on the Method thereof.

6. And to agree on any other Thing which said Proprietors shall judge necessary for carrying forward the Settlement of said Township.

John Cushing,
Joseph Jossyn
James Warren
Charles Turner
Caleb Torrey.

Scituate, July 28. 1768.

Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*.

To *CHARLES TURNER*, of *Scituate*, in the County of *Plimouth*, in said Province, Gent. one of the Proprietors of the aforesaid Lands, Greeting.

SEAL.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Application & Request, you are hereby (in His Majesty's Name) required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the aforesaid Lands, That a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place and for the Purposes mentioned in the afore-written Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirtieth Day of *August, A. D.* 1768.

BENJA. LYNDE, Justice of the Peace through the Province.

Scituate, August 30. 1768.

BY Virtue of the afore-written Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Lands to meet at Mrs. *Ruth Turner's*, Innholder in *Hanover*, on Thursday the 20th Day of *October* next, at Ten o'clock Beforenoon, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

CHARLES TURNER.

☞ *The Letter signed J——, sent last Wednesday evening, in reference to* JUSTITIA's *Piece in our Paper of Monday before, is so mysterious that the Printers cannot form any certain idea of the Writer's meaning, so that the "punctum" of his "exquisitely sarcastical rebuke" is wholly lost as to them; neither can they comprehend what he "intends" by "returning thanks to our Informant, Counsellor and Coadjutor, for his ingeniously-contrived corrections," as he may be assured his Copy was not shewn to any Person for that or any other Purpose; nor had the Publishers any occasion to make use of it, as the same was set for the press, from one of the southern papers, before they received it from him; but as he insisted a small "pecuniary recommendation," they oblig'd him so far as to insert his "introductory paragraph" and the extract from the Farmer's 3d Letter, and as he did not think proper to signify what words he "intended to intimate" should be omitted, and the Printers having no "inducement" to vary from the copy, if he thinks he is "ungenerously treated" thereby, he has no body to blame but himself:——As to his promise never to "trouble" us with any more of his "scribbles," if they are for the future only to consist of "extracts from authors" which are "generally" known, we imagine the loss will be but "trifling", either to the Public or the Printers.——However, if our friend J—— will personally apply to the Printers, and explain himself a little more intelligibly as to this matter, they will convince him there was no "design" in "treating his piece" in the manner he insinuates, as no Person whatever was consulted about it.*

BOSTON, *September* 1. 1768.

LAST Lord's-Day, between three and four o'clock in the morning, died, at his house in this Town, after a long languishment, the Reverend Mr. JEREMIAH CONDY, in the 60th year of his age; a Gentleman well known among us, and much respected for his superior abilities, both natural and acquired. He was educated at Harvard College in Cambridge, took his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts in 1726 and 1729: Not long after he began to appear in our pulpits as a public speaker, and to such acceptance among the wise and judicious, that it was much regretted by many, that his being in principle an Anti Pædo Baptist would not permit his being fixed in the ministry unless among people of his own perfuasion. It was owing to this, chiefly, that he left his native Country with a view to serve in the Gospel in Great Britain. He soon got acquainted with Gentlemen there of the most respectable character, who invited him into their pulpits, and entertained so good an opinion of his talents as to urge his settlement among the Baptists, who, in one place and another, had heard him preach, and would have rejoiced might he have been set over them in the Lord; as he would have been, had not the intervening death of the pastor of the Baptist-Church in this town, the Rev. Mr CALLENDER, prevented it. The invitation they gave him to be their minister, with the pressing importunity of his relatives and friends here to hearken to this call, prevailed on him to return home, which he did in the month of August 1738. The ensuing February he had committed to him the pastoral charge of the Baptist Congregation in this place, which was then in a state of growth, and would have gone on to flourish had not a SPIRIT been unhappily raised in the country, which discovered itself in that bigotry, spiritual self conceit, and uncharitable censoriousness which soon brought on separations from the most pious and best qualified ministers in all parts of the land. No one suffered more by the influence of this spirit than Mr. CONDY; and for no other reason than his being an upright man, one that could not change with the times, acting the part of a TRIMMER that he might please man rather than God. Could he meanly have fallen in with the party that was uppermost, adopting their sentiments, and accommodating himself to their humors, he might have had great numbers flocking to hear him; but as he steadily acted upon the noble principle, that it was below the Christian much more the minister, to be a TEMPORISER, he was evil spoken of, neglected and forsaken by many from whom he had deserved, and might in reason have expected, better treatment. This was a great discouragement to him, and finally terminated in his leaving the ministry, to the great grief of all discerners of true worth, with whom he was held in high reputation; and the more so, as they accounted him a sufferer for righteousness sake. Few more valuable men are left among us. He had a clear head, a sound judgment, a quick invention, a good taste, an uncommon fund of most kinds of learning, and, above all, a truly honest heart. His compositions were neat, accurate, and well adapted to convey his tho'ts with clearness and ease. His manner of conduct was open and generous, free from disguile, and every mean little art to gain the good opinion of men of high or low degree. He had an high relish for friendship, knew how to cultivate it, and ever approved himself faithful and true to those he was intimate with. He was indeed a friend to mankind in general, being possessed of an universally benevolent heart. He wished well to the whole human species; and it very sensibly touched him to see so many of them acting as though they had no just regard to their own welfare. His COUNTRY was a more special object of his good wishes. He rejoiced in those liberties, both religious and civil, wherewith it was favoured, and ardently desired the continuance of them, and that all attempts to deprive it of them, in whole, or in part, might be frowned upon in providence, and brought to nothing. The religious sentiments which distinguished his denomination were, all along in life, a great disadvantage to him in worldly respects. He was more than once tampered with to renounce them, and go over to another communion of Christians; but as his principles were the result of due enquiry into the mind of Christ, he conscientiously and steadfastly adhered to them under pressing difficulties; hereby discovering the integrity of his heart. If others, who differed in opinion from him, were disposed to censure and judge him, he was candid and charitable towards them; esteeming it the fundamental right of all the disciples of Christ to judge for themselves, in the doing of which they might differ in disputable points in consistency with a due acknowledgment of Christ as their only Lord and Saviour. He was, in short, in the judgment of those best acquainted with him, a truly good man, a firm believer in Jesus Christ. And his faith shewed its reality by its influence on his heart and life. He justly thought, that one grand design of the religion of Jesus was to rectify mens tempers, and transform them into a likeness to the blessed God in his moral glory. This design he endeavoured to get exemplified in himself, and in others through the whole course of his ministry, and in private life afterwards. We trust, he is rested from his labours, and is now among the blessed reaping the reward of them.

His Remains were yesterday carried to the grave with great decency and respect. He has left a sorrowful Widow, and four Children, two sons and two daughters. We can wish nothing better for them than a double portion of that good spirit which was the glory of their Father.

TO BE SOLD at at the STORE of the late

Mr. Samuel Hughes, *deceased, next Door to Capt.* Cheever's, *in King-street,*

HEMP, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ships Stoves, Iron Hearths, English & Russia Duck, Raven's Duck, Ticklingburg, Oznabrigs, Shalloons, Tammies, Buntins, Mackrel, Log and Cod-Lines, Houssline & Marline, Sail, whipping & Seine Twine, Printing Ink, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Poland & common Starch, coarse, middling & fine Sieve Bottoms, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Brimstone, White Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Apothecaries Phials, ¾ Minute, ½ Minute, ¼ Hour, Hour & two Hour Glasses, Crates of Stone Cups & Saucers, ditto of Earthen Ware, English Sole Leather, 11, 12, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, Shot, Lead, Nails, Gun-Powder, Coals, &c.——

Also a Sloop, burthen about 75 Tons.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Just imported and to be Sold,

Best Lisbon and Carcavallo Wine,

Lisbon LEMMONS fresh and sound,

Oil of Olives in Quarter Casks,

And Lisbon SALT;

On board the snow St. *Peter, William St. Barbe*, Master, lying opposite to No. 23, at the Long Wharf, or at said Store.

Imported in the Brig *Africa*, *William Coles*, Master, from *London*, two Casks, P. P. No. 1, and W. B. No. 1. ship'd by Messrs. *Harrison, Barnard & Lloyd*. Any Person or Persons claiming Property therein, may apply to *Jeremiah Lee*, Esq; at said *Marblehead*, and on their making proper Proof thereof the Casks will be delivered. *Marblehead, August* 23. 1768.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Mr. *Shearjashub Bourn*, late of *Roxbury*, deceased, are desired to pay what may be respectively due, to *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; of *Boston*, his Executor; and all to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to lodge their Accounts with said Executor, to be adjusted and paid. *Boston, Aug.* 29 1768.

Essex. We the Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *George Stacey*, late of *Marblehead* in said County, Gentleman, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, and six months from the second day of *August* Instant being allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that Business at the House of Major *Richard Reed*, Innholder in said *Marblehead*, on the last Wednesday of this and each of the five next ensuing Months, from five to nine o'Clock in the Evening.

Isaac Mansfield,
Tho. King,
Woodward Abraham.

Marblehead, August 6. 1768.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceased, are desired to settle the same with the Executors, and make Payment as speedy as may be; said Executors being desirous of closing the Affairs of the Estate as soon as possible.——

To be Sold at Sterling Cost and Charges,

A general Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel House Furniture:—Also to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, burthen about 160 Tons with her Appurtenances: Also, a good Horse fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage: Enquire at said Store.

Choice Newcastle COALS,

To be sold on board the Ship *Industry*, *Alexander Smith*, Commander, lying at *Wheelwright's* Wharf. Enquire of the Master on board, or of RALPH INMAN, Esq; at his Store on *Green's* Wharf.

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has just imported and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at STORE, No. 5. South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholesale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogshead, Barrel or single Ct.
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage, Cod Lines,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Petersburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glass,
Frying Pans,
Gun-Powder, Shot,
Twine,

IRish Linnens,
Cotton Checks,
¾, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Pins of all Numbers,
Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps,
Belladine Sewing Silk,
An Assortment Callicoes,
Best London Scythes
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Roll Brimstone,
Copperas, Allum,
Cotton Cards
White Beans
Iron Pots and Kettles

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. *N.B.* Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, and Russia Duck.

Cash given for good Pot and Pearl Ash.

Caleb Blanchard

In UNION-STREET, BOSTON,

Has just imported in Capt. Prince *from* LONDON,

A compleat Assortment of Hosiery

—as Mens Gauze white Thread under Hose—Also Mens and Womens worsted, thread and cotton Hose, silk Gloves and Mitts, some very neat:—Childrens Hose, Knit Breeches of all sorts, some as low as four Pistereens—a few Pieces of six thread Breeches, Caps, &c.—Also a general Assortment of English and India GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest Advance for CASH.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate as that it may be thought that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*,

A House three Rooms on a Floor, well finished, with good Accommodations, the Land 25 Feet Front, 156 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber* as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clark's* in Fore-street, at the North-End.

A House in Sheaff-street, leading from the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church to the North Burying Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in two Tenements.

A House of two Tenements, fronting the Old North-Meeting-House Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley.

And two Lotts of Land No. 28 and 51, at the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase may apply to *Thomas Gray.*

TO BE LET,

One Half of a Dwelling-House, consisting of a Cellar, Lower Room, Chamber and Garret; also one half of a large Barn, with about 4 or 5 Acres of Land, including the Orchard & Salt-Marsh, situate in *Malden*, about two Miles from *Winisimet* Ferry, the same Distance from *Penny* Ferry, and half a Mile from the Meeting-House, very suitable and convenient for a Shoemaker who uses the *Boston* Market. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

A large Dwelling-House with four Rooms on a Floor, with great Accommodations within and without, situated in Bennet-street, a little to the Southward of the late Rev. Dr. *Cutler's* Church, lately occupied by Capt. *Benja Hammett*. Enquire of *Thomas Hubbard*, Esq; who has the Disposal thereof.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-House near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood shed & other Accommodations: Enquire of *William Thompson*, at his Store opposite the Golden Ball

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TICKETS in FANEUIL Hall Lottery Letter N. to be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

A True Character of Mr Condy!